

迷你英语



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上

口

英

语

短短句

迷你英语 ⑤

一上口英语短短句

沈一龙

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第 1 组短短句

Here we are.	到啦。
It/That doesn't matter.	没关系。
Will that do?	这个行吗?
off the line	打完电话
get hold of you	与你联系上
Enjoy oneself.	过得/玩得快乐。
time on my hands	空闲时间, 多余时间
You can say that again.	你说的对极了/我同意。
by leaps and bounds	迅速地, 急速地
start off	开始/展开
Save it.	不必客气了/省省吧。
This way.	走这边。
save up	贮钱, 储蓄
knock off	停工
in a rush	匆忙地
I have had enough.	我受够了。
Don't mention it.	不足挂齿/不用谢。
You're welcome.	别客气。
give + sb. + a hand	帮助某人
ring back	再打电话来联系

eat out	在外面用餐
eat in	在家里用餐
sth. + fill the air	充满着某物
have a hard time + 动名词	做……有困难/麻烦
get with it	跟上(时代潮流)
go the extra mile	不怕费神(做某事)
get ride of	解除, 去除, 摆脱
be the matter	出问题
hem and haw	推辞, 延期
So long.	再见。
I'll say!	我完全同意! 你说得对!
Come to think of it	回想起来
I've no idea.	说不上。
You never can tell.	难说。
go on a diet	节食
When it comes to + 名词/动名词	说到/提到……
for fear of + 动名词	以免/唯恐……
make/have + sb. + 原形动词	叫某人做……
get + sb. + to + 原形动词	叫某人做……
What's it to be?	要什么?
What can I get you?	你要些什么?
I'll do my best.	尽力而为。
I just couldn't help it.	就是忍不住。
can't help + 动名词	禁不住/忍不住
stand out	突出

◆ Here we are. 到啦。

1—Here we are. Go in, please.

2—Yes. Let's go in.

1—到啦,请进。

2—好,我们进去吧。

1—Here we are. This is the best known scenic spot in the city.

2—What a beautiful site!

1—到啦,这里是本市最著名的风景区。

2—多么漂亮的地方啊!

Here we are. This is the Export Commodities Fair. Let's go to the reception desk.

到啦,这就是出口商品交易会。让我们先去接待室吧。

◆ It/That doesn't matter. 没关系。

1—Well, this table is free, but it is too close to the door.

2—It doesn't matter. I'll take it.

1—噢,这张桌子是空着的,但它离门太近。

2—没关系,我就坐这儿。

1—I'm so sorry to bump into you.

2—It doesn't matter at all.

1—撞到你了,实在抱歉。

2—一点也没关系。

第1组短短句

1—Do you want to play a game of chess?

2—Okay. But I'm not very good. I haven't played very much at all.

1—Well...that doesn't matter. Neither have I!

1—你想下棋吗?

2—行啊,但我棋下得不好。我难得下棋。

1—好啦……这不要紧。我也很少下棋!

◆ Will that do? 这个行吗?

do,行不行,够不够。如:

That will do.这就行了。

It will never do.绝对不行。

1—Here's my student card. Will that do?

2—Yes. Have you filled in the form?

1—这是我的学生证,行吗?

2—行。表格填了吗?

◆ off the line 打完电话

He should be off the line any minute now.

他应该快打完那个电话了。

◆ get hold of you 与你联系上

I'm so glad I finally got hold of you.

我很高兴我终于与你联系上了。

I can't believe I got hold of you at last.

我不敢相信我终于与你联系上了。

第1组短短句

◆ **Enjoy oneself. = Have a nice/good time.** 过得/玩得快乐。

Enjoy yourselves/Have a good time in Beijing.

祝你们在北京玩得开心。

◆ **time on my hands** 空闲时间, 多余时间

I have time on my hands and think I'd take a little drive in the country.

我一有空闲时间,就想驱车乡间兜一会儿风。

◆ **You can say that again.** 你说的对极了/我同意。

1—Isn't Ruby cute?

2—You can say that again.

1—露比很迷人,是不是?

2—你说的对极了。

1—What a scorcher! This's gotta be the hottest day we've had so far this summer.

2—You can say that again! I've never suffered so much from the heat!

1—天真热,今夏以来这大概是最热的一天了。

2—我同意!我还从未经受过这么炎热的天气!

◆ **by leaps and bounds** 迅速地

Tony made progress in French by leaps and bounds.

托尼的法文进步得真快。

Tom's English has improved by leaps and bounds.

汤姆的英文大有进步。

◆ **start off** 开始/展开

之后接不接宾语均可;为分离短语动词,可以在其中放进名词。

The sun was already quite high in the sky when I started off the next morning.

当我第二天早晨启程时,太阳已高悬天空。

Let's start the party off with a song.

让我们在派对开始前先唱首歌吧。

He started the story off by describing a lovely princess.

他以描绘可爱的公主来展开对这故事的叙说。

Let's start off the meal with an appetizer.

我们先吃点开胃菜再吃饭吧。

◆ **Save it.** 不必客套了/省省吧。

1—You're looking really pretty today, Mary.

2—Save it.

1—你今天看起来真是太美了,玛丽。

2—省省吧。

◆ **This way.** 走这边。

这是为人带路时常用的礼貌用语。

The waiter said, "This way, please." And he showed them to their tables.

侍应说,“请这边走。”然后他向他们示意桌位。

◆ **save up** 贮钱,储蓄(以备某种用途)

I'm saving up to buy a car.

我在积钱以便将来买辆小车。

You should save up and get a house.

你该存点钱购房。

作及物动词用时可以分离。

You should save some money up, instead of spending it all.

你该积些钱,不要全花光。

◆ **knock off = stop work 停工**

Let's knock off now.

让我们现在收工吧。

The men knock off at six.

这些人6点钟停工。

◆ **in a rush = in a hurry = in haste 匆忙地**

均可作副词用,修饰动词;但前两者亦可置于 be 动词后作主语补足语,而 in haste 不可。

These restaurants are for people who are always in a rush (in a hurry).

这些餐馆供经常来去匆忙的人们用餐。

He finished his breakfast in a rush (in a hurry) and went directly to the airport.

= He finished his breakfast in haste and went directly to the airport.

他匆匆忙忙吃完早餐便直接去机场了。

◆ **I have had enough.** 我受够了。

1—Why don't you try to make up with your ex-girlfriend?

2—I've had enough.

1—你为何不想和你以前的女友重修旧好呢?

2—我受够了。

◆ **Don't mention it.** 不足挂齿。不用谢。

1—Surely, I will. Now, thank you for your warm reception.

2—Don't mention it. I have only done my duty.

1—当然。我一定会再来。谢谢你的热情接待。

2—不足挂齿,我只是尽我的职责罢了。

1—Thank you for all your help. I think I can work it out by myself now.

2—Don't mention it.

1—谢谢你的帮助,我想我现在能自行处理了。

2—不用谢。

◆ **You're welcome.** 不用客气。

1—I really enjoyed my stay here. Thanks for everything.

2—You're welcome. Good luck for your future.

1—我在这儿过得真愉快。感谢你为我做的一切。

2—不用客气。祝你今后一切顺利。

◆ **give + sb. + a hand** 帮忙某人

I'm moving tomorrow. Can you give me a hand?

我明天要搬家。你能帮我忙吗?

第1组短短句

How about giving me a hand with my luggage?

帮我提一下行李好吗?

1—Well, when I get finished here, I'll give you a hand in looking for it.

2—Thanks. I'd really appreciate it.

1—嗯,我一做完手上的事,就来帮你找找。

2—谢谢。太感谢你了。

◆ ring back 再打电话联系

I'll ring back in ten minutes. 这个短语也可以改变为及物分离短语动词:

I'll ring you back in ten minutes.

我10分钟后再来电话。

◆ eat out 在外面用餐

eat in 在家里用餐

We can only afford to eat out once a week.

我们只负担得起每星期在外面用一次餐。

We need a baby-sitter tonight, because we are eating out.

今晚我们需要一个临时保姆看护婴儿,因为我们要出去吃饭。

It's a long time since she last ate out.

她已很长一段时间没有在外面吃饭了。

We always eat in on weekdays.

我们周末总是在家吃饭。

We're eating in tonight.

我们今晚在家吃饭。

We aren't going out, we're eating in tonight.

今晚我们不在外面吃饭,在家里吃。

◆ **sth. + fill the air** 充满着某物

Romantic love songs fill the air in that cozy Italian restaurant.

那家温馨的意大利餐馆充满着罗曼蒂克情歌的歌声。

◆ **have a hard time + 动名词** 做……有困难/麻烦

Do you sometimes have a hard time understanding what foreigners are talking about among themselves?

你是否有时也难以了解外国人彼此之间在说些什么?

在此句型中, a hard time 后理论上有一个介词 in, 但实际使用时, in 一律不可写出, 而直接接动名词。

类似的结构还有:

have trouble = have difficulty = have problems + 动名词

Helen has trouble getting along with others.

海伦不善于跟别人相处。

Mr Li has problems communicating with his stubborn son.

李先生很难跟他固执的儿子沟通。

◆ **get with it** 跟上(时代潮流)

Nobody wears that kind of tie anymore; get with it, Bill.

再也没有人打那种领带了; 跟上时代潮流吧, 比尔。

◆ go the extra mile 不怕费神(做某事)

Bill is the kind of guy that's always willing to go the extra mile.

比尔是个乐于助人,有求必应的人。

◆ get rid of 解除,去除,摆脱,

Tom finally got rid of all his dirty old shoes.

汤姆终于把他那些又脏又旧的鞋子处理掉了。

The boss should get rid of that lazy worker.

老板应该把那个懒惰的员工开除。

1—Well, you know what they say. "A chain is only as strong as its weakest link." So, I think we should get rid of him.

2—Isn't that a little drastic?

1—Not really.

1—嗯,你知道人们常说“一环薄弱,全局必垮”。所以我认为我们应该把他弄走。

2—那是不是有点太无情了?

1—不见得。

Many people want to get rid of the alligators when they grow bigger or are troublesome to look after.

当小鳄鱼渐渐长大,而照料它们感到麻烦时,许多人就想摆脱它们了。

◆ be the matter 出问题

What seems to be the matter? Is it the flu?

生了什么病？是流行性感冒吗？

◆ hem and haw 推辞,延期

They just hem and haw about making some kind of a settlement.

他们就是拖拖拉拉不肯赔偿。

◆ So long. 再见！

I'm leaving! So long.

我现在要走了,再见。

◆ I'll say! 我完全同意！你说得对！

I'll say! That's weird.

你说得对！真是怪事。

◆ Come to think of it 回想起来

Come to think of it, somebody said yesterday that his plan might be turned down.

回想起来,昨天是有人说起过他的计划可能不被采用。

◆ I've no idea. 说不上。

You never can tell. 难说。

1—What do you think of that kind over there?

2—I've no idea. Why not try one and see? They look all right, but you never can tell.

1—你看那边的那种怎么样？

2—我说不上。干嘛不试试看？看样子还可以，不过很难说。

◆ **go on a diet = be on a diet** 节食

Nancy decided to go on a diet when her beautiful dresses didn't fit her anymore.

南希当美丽的衣装不再合身时，便决定节食。

I'm on a diet.

我正在节制饮食。

◆ **When it comes to + 名词/动名词** 说到/提到……

When it comes to speaking English, no one can compare with Tom.

说到讲英语，没有人比得上汤姆的流利。

When it comes to saving money, no one can compare with Carl.

说到存钱，没有人比得上卡尔。

◆ **for fear of + 动名词 = for fear + that + 主语 + may/might + 动词** 以免/唯恐……

We took a cab for fear of being late. = We took a cab for fear that we might be late.

我们叫出租车，以免迟到。

He's ran away for fear of being hurt.

他因唯恐受伤而跑开。

He's working hard for fear of failing.

他因唯恐失败而努力工作。